

ANOTHER FIELD

For American Industry to Profit
By—The Markets

THAT WILL BE OPENED IN CUBA

AND PORTO RICO FOR THE PRODUCERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS COUNTRY—THE "QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES" HAS BEEN IN THE HABIT OF BUYING ABOUT \$15,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM SPAIN ANNUALLY—PORTO RICO IS ALSO A DESIRABLE COUNTRY TO BE ON GOOD TERMS WITH COMMERCIAL.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The markets which are likely to be opened in Cuba and Porto Rico to American producers and manufacturers are the subject of much attention and inquiry just now. Large numbers of letters reach the treasury department and bureau of statistics asking for information regarding the class of articles imported into those islands and the countries which have been supplying these articles. This information will be given in elaborate form in the next monthly publication of the bureau of statistics, the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," and will show that Cuba has been, under normal conditions, buying annually about twenty-five million dollars' worth of goods from Spain, about four million dollars worth from Great Britain, less than a million dollars worth from France, and less than a million dollars worth from Germany, while from the United States her purchases have ranged from eight to twenty-four million dollars in value. The imports into Cuba have been, of course, light during the past year or more, and a fair estimate of her purchases can only be obtained by examination of the figures of the year 1896 or earlier years.

The imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from Germany in 1892 amounted to 6,000,000 marks, the value of a mark being 22 1/2 cents; in 1893 it dropped to 5,985,000 marks; in 1894 to 5,810,000, in 1895 to 5,200,000 marks and in 1896 to 4,800,000 marks. The largest item in these imports from Germany was iron and manufactures of iron, which in 1896 formed nearly one-third of the total exports from Germany into Cuba and Porto Rico.

From France the importations into Cuba and Porto Rico amounted to 5,277,000 francs in 1893, the franc being valued at 19 1/2 cents, 3,747,895 in 1894, 2,789,833 in 1895, and 1,713,830 in 1896. The largest item among these imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from France was jewelry and fancy articles, which formed nearly one-third of the total, the next largest being textiles of wool 133,763 francs, and prepared medicines 111,324 francs.

The imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,473,171 pounds sterling in 1892, 1,221,926 in 1893, 1,121,056 in 1894,

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The following table shows the total exports from the United States to Cuba during the past ten years:

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The following table shows the leading articles exported to Cuba from the United States in 1897, the year of our greatest exports to that island. Only the articles amounting to \$100,000 in value or more being included.

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Flour.....	\$2,792,597	Machinery.....	\$261,003
Hams.....	\$252,100	Corn.....	\$252,100
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The exports from the United States to Porto Rico in 1897 were \$1,983,888; in 1896 they were \$2,102,094; in 1895, \$2,556,000. They were of about the same character as the exports to Cuba, wheat flour being the largest item, \$510,188 in 1897; lard \$228,051; bacon and hams, \$112,003; pickled pork \$102,411; beans and peas, \$57,450; machinery, \$39,462. No other articles of export in 1897 reaching as much as \$50,000 in value during the year.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Midsummer Quiet on Wall Street with no Change in Night
Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The stock market is just now passing through the usual period of midsummer quiet and no marked change is in immediate sight. The outlook, however, is for a strong market. Weak spots are few and difficult to find, and securities are held with such confidence that the risks on the "bear" side are altogether too great for any ventures in that quarter in the absence of unfavorable developments. Only two possible hindrances to a further "bull" movement are worth considering; an outbreak of yellow fever or complications with foreign powers arising from the war. As a factor in the stock market the war is of much diminished importance, because of recent successes. Nevertheless delay is not a favorable influence, and progress towards peace is quite likely to be on a zig-zag line.

Ultimately the war will prove a powerful stimulus to the whole country. It has buried old political issues which were paralyzing trade and industry, and developed in our people a spirit of confidence and aggressiveness which will inevitably be reflected in the business affairs of the nation. The political situation is more satisfactory than for many years past. New questions are before us, the solution of which will broaden and strengthen the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the financial situation there is also reason for confidence. Money is plentiful and promises to continue so. Gold must come from Europe in settlement of the extraordinary trade balance, and our supplies are likely to be materially increased by shipments from the Klondike. It is quite likely also that the banks will increase their circulation to a considerable extent, when

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. Rank, No. 2,354 East Musquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me. I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirit that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone."

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured."

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

The seaboard are below the cost to replace from the west on domestic wool, while prices for foreign supplies are considerably below the cost to import from any market abroad. The London auction sales closed July 19 with prices for merinos 75¢ to 80¢ per cent above the May series of sales, and fine cross-breeds 5 per cent above the May series. There were 255,500 bales offered at the sale, of which 59,000 sales were carried over. The next series of sales will open September 20. American purchases at the sales were about 500 bales. The Boston sales this week include nearly 1,000,000 pounds territory, 435,000 pounds unwashed fleeces, largely one-quarter three-eighths bloods, and 818,000 pounds Australian. The total sales of the week were in excess of 3,000,000 pounds, about 1,200,000 pounds being foreign.

WHEELING ALIVE.

To the Good of 10's People, And Glad to be So.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured tell it. Waiting to find out how. There are lots of lame backs in Wheeling. It's a busy place and backs are used. There's urinary trouble to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over forty complain?

GUANTANAMO SURRENDERS.

The Starving Six Thousand men Were Very Glad to Give up the Mopeloa Gun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The war department to-night received the following from General Shafter:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, July 21. Adjutant General, Washington, D. C."

"Colonel of engineers, Spanish army, has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French consul there that Santiago had surrendered and that they had been included. Not crediting it, he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender. Very short of ration, and I shall have to begin feeding them at once. He tells me there are 6,000 men at that place. Am now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,000 sick in hospital. Expect 5,000 men to be sent to San Luis and Palmas. Will send an officer to-morrow or next day with one of General Toral's to receive surrender at Guantanamo, and then go on to Sagua and Baracoa to receive surrender there. Think the number of prisoners will fully up to the estimate, 23,000 or 25,000. SHAFTER."

No word has reached the war department from any official source relative to the reported attack by Garcia's Cubans upon the body of Spanish soldiers who were marching into Santiago to surrender to General Shafter. In the absence of such a report on this occurrence, which, if true, may be fraught with the gravest consequences and affect immediately the attitude of the United States government toward the Cubans, there is a decided disposition to refuse to discuss the matter at the war department.

It is also stated that the letter which General Garcia is reported to have addressed to General Shafter announcing his withdrawal from further co-operation with the American troops, and which is now alleged to have been written by a reporter named Arms, without Garcia signing it, has not yet reached the war department. The officials are inclined to believe that if the letter really exists, and of that they have little doubt, it will reach Washington only through the mails from Santiago. So far no mail report of any character has come from General Shafter since his landing in Cuba to the great disappointment of the officials, who are looking anxiously for detailed accounts of certain events in progress of the campaign that were only briefly outlined by General Shafter. It was hoped that the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday at New York, would bring along a lot of mail, but she did not do so, probably from fear of yellow fever. Inasmuch as General Shafter has made less important subjects matter for dispatches, it is hard to understand why he should fail to mention an event of such importance as he reported attack by Garcia upon the Spanish troops. It was reported to-day Colonel J. J. Astor, of Shafter's Staff, was in Washington bringing with him the full capitulation signed by the commissioners at the surrender.

SAN JUAN PREPARED

o Resist the American Forces—Perhaps the Spanish may be Fooled by the Method of Attack.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 23.—The paniards at St. Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist in anticipated attack upon the port by the United States warships, which are understood to be conveying the army of invasion commanded by General Miles. There were no signs this morning of American warships or transports, but news of them is expected shortly.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General Miles is now east of Cape Haytien, in the Mona passage, and having passed Mole St. Nicholas, beyond the reach of cable stations for a day or two. It is assumed by the war department that all is well with him and that his flagship, the Yale, with the remainder of the fleet, will cast anchor to-morrow morning in the waters of Porto Rico at the point selected for the debarkation. Thus it may again happen that Sunday,



FRENCH GOWN OF BLAC PEAU DE SOLE FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

The latest styles show very markedly the difference between this and last year's fashions, and the gowns now sent out may be relied upon as being as far what will be worn during the winter. The blouse effects are very rapidly giving place to tight-fitting waists, sleeves are shrinking, and over-skirts are threatened. Our illustration, taken from Harper's Bazar, shows a charmingly effective gown of black peau de sole. This gown has the front

made in princess style, two narrow pieces extending up from the skirt and forming a bodice on the waist, which opens on a vest of pleated black mousseline de sole. The rest of the waist and the sleeves are composed of bands of cream lace insertion and narrow silk stripes, with mousseline pleatings at the top of the sleeves. The skirt is bordered with insertion and opens on a slender lace panel. The belt of the material is narrow at the back and widens to a rosette at either side of the front.

Sampson, but to the great disappointment of the navy department the reports closed on the day before the famous naval battle.

OUR NEW WAR PHRASE.

"Twenty Minutes for Breakfast" May Rank With Other Historic Words. Colorado Springs Gazette. Not one of all the tribe of railway porters who ever shouted "Twenty minutes for breakfast!" into the rear door of a Pullman sleeping car ever expected that his cry should be repeated on the deck of a warship in action. But that is what seems to have actually happened in the record-breaking battle of Manila.

At the time the fight was the hottest, when the Spanish ships were yet undestroyed and the batteries on shore were still alive, the American ships closed firing and withdrew. The first reports had it that it was for the purpose of repair-

ing the ships, to hold a council of war, and to land the wounded from the American ships. The later report states the truth with Anglo-Saxon frankness—it was to give the men a chance to get something to eat.

So a new war cry has been added to American history, and alongside of Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship!" and Perry's "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" will live Dewey's "Twenty minutes for breakfast."

It is a great commander, a commander of very much more than ordinary ability, who in the midst of a great naval combat whose issue was still undecided, could remember that fighting is hungry work and that men are strongest and most intelligent when well fed. History records the deeds of heroes who, in the excitement of battle, have forgotten fatigue and wounds and hunger and all other considerations. But history has no record of such a battle as that of Manila, and no record of a commander who stopped in the middle of a battle to get breakfast. The two facts are not unconnected.

GOLD DUST.

Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ending task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.



GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Samuel Pitcher.

Do Not Be Deceived

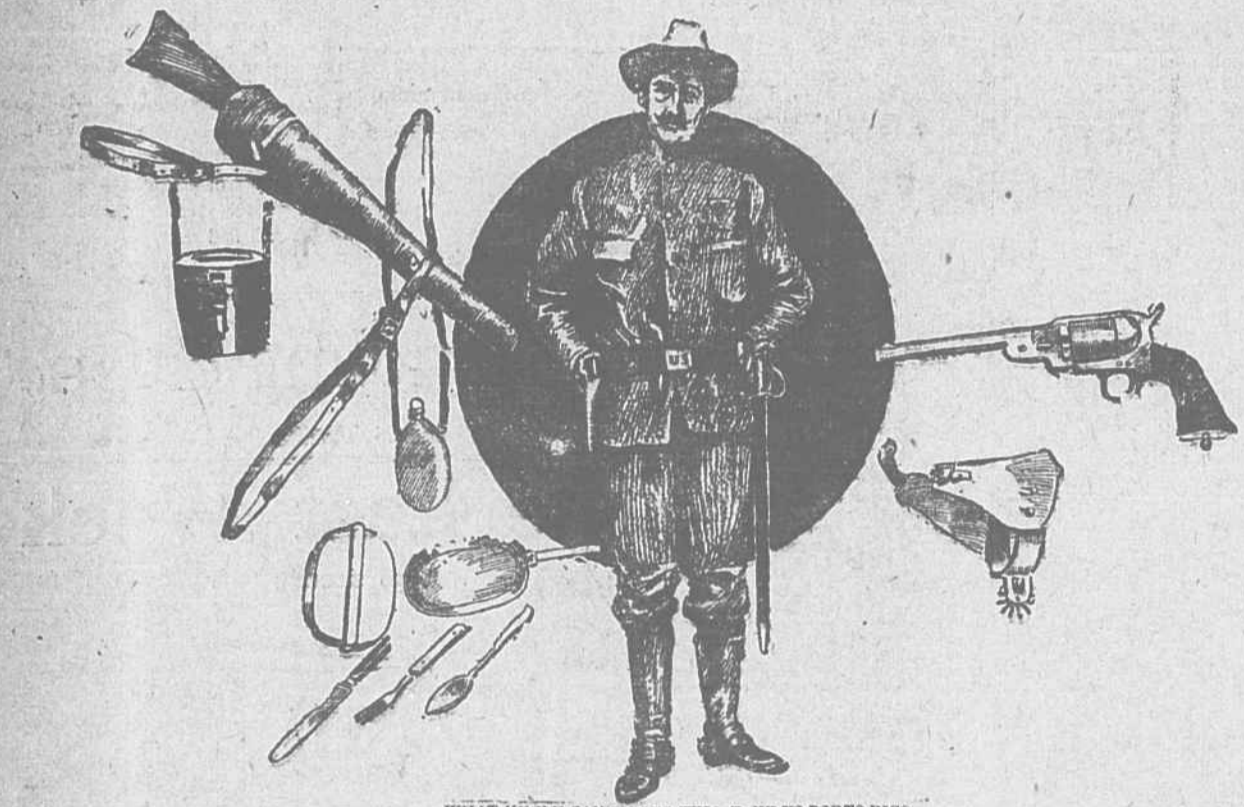
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



WHAT UNCLE SAM'S BOYS WILL TAKE TO PORTO RICO.

This illustration shows the entire outfit and equipment of a United States soldier of the army now being formed for Porto Rico. The experience of the short war in Cuba has given the authorities an insight to the necessities required for a campaign in a warm climate, and nothing that is not actually needed will be carried. The entire outfit weighs twenty-two pounds.

\$43,793 in 1895, and \$22,550 in 1896. The largest of these imports from the United Kingdom in 1896 were cotton goods \$22,673 pounds sterling, linens 137,634, iron, wrought and unwrought, 75,668, machinery 43,241, hardware, cutlery, etc., 22,936, coal and other fuel 35,429.

From Spain the imports of the year into Cuba 1896 were 134,461,675 pesetas, the value of the peseta being, according to the mint bureau, 19 3/4 cents. The imports from Spain in the year 1896 were larger than those in any preceding year in the decade. The largest item of the 1896 imports into Cuba from Spain was flour 29,326,883 pesetas in value; shoes 17,243,760 pesetas; sandals 13,432,510 pesetas; fire arms 5,361,300; wine 7,247,045; preserved food 4,742,361; oil 3,316,218; manufactures of flax and hemp 3,700,087; soap 3,176,946; wax and stearine 2,095,622; manufactures of wood 2,257,840; smoking paper 1,885,251; beans 1,876,019; rice 1,494,849; corn 1,422,815; onions and potatoes 1,206,115; preserved meats 1,551,570; soup paste 1,435,599; saw 1,171,260; packing paper 1,420,235; woolen blankets 1,099,838; no other articles passing the one million pesetas line.

The exports from Spain to Porto Rico amounted in 1896 to 27,660,300 pesetas in value, a larger sum than any other preceding year in the decade. The largest item was cotton manufactures 12,439,767 pesetas; shoes 3,390,740; sandals 3,601,380; rice 2,552,611; soap 1,255,814; oil 1,202,076, no other item reaching one million pesetas in value.

The imports of the United States into Cuba in 1897 were, according to our own official reports \$3,259,776; in 1896, \$7,590,890; in 1895, \$11,607,601; in 1894, \$20,125,831, and in 1893, when they reached the maximum, \$24,157,608, having been in 1893 \$17,953,510, and in 1891 \$12,224,883. The reciprocity treaty with Spain, made under the tariff act of 1890, went into

effect September 1, 1897, and continued in force until August 25, 1898, so that the business of the fiscal years 1892-1893 and 1894 was transacted under that treaty with the exception of July and August of the fiscal year 1897.

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Seven out of ten say cold affects their kidneys.

The kidneys are the cause, not the cold. Keep them in shape and life is life. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Kidney Pills do perfect work. Wheeling is full of their praises.

Mr. W. S. Neiswanger, painter and decorator, of No. 28 South Washburn street, says: "Although my back was weak for several years and I never got anything that gave me more than temporary relief, I always thought there must be something that would do the work thoroughly for me. When I saw the account of Doan's Kidney Pills and went to the Logan Drug Co., and got a box I had a great deal of confidence in them. I was well repaid, as they thoroughly rid me of my backache, and made me feel better in every way. I had such a constant dull aching and weakness across my loins that when I was down I could hardly get up, and often when working my back would feel so weak that I would be obliged to rest it by often changing my position. My nervous system became affected, and very frequently, especially if I exerted myself, I would have a fluttering around the heart. Tired and depressed and without accustomed energy, I was in fact generally run down, but Doan's Kidney Pills removed my trouble, and in recommending them to others I do so firmly believing they will get the same results."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

"The man who gets her for a wife may consider himself rich." "Well, it's safe to say that she'll consider him rich."—Detroit Journal.

which has heretofore been so lucky a day for American military and naval operations during this war, will be further distinguished as a day upon which the Porto Rican campaign will be initiated. The navy is now actively co-operating with the army in making a success of Miles' expedition, and will use every effort to land his troops. Unfortunately nearly all the available boats of Sampson's fleet were damaged, in many cases beyond service, in making the landing at Santiago, but it is expected that their loss will not be severely felt now that lighters have been provided.

For prudential reasons the war department declines to make any comment as to the accuracy of the various guesses that have been made in the effort to ascertain just what point has been selected for the landing place. There is likely to be a lapse of a day or two between the arrival of the expedition and the notification of the fact to the department, unless some merchant vessel crossing to St. Thomas should sight the American flotilla. After that, however, the department will be in the closest communication with General Miles for it will possess itself of a cable connecting General Miles' headquarters directly with the department.

Some part of the Porto Rican expedition has been delayed for a few days beyond the date fixed for departure, but in view of the difficulties of handling large bodies of men and the supplies for them this is not surprising. Thus Bohyan's troops got away only today from Tampa, though it was believed they started yesterday, while the most numerous detachment of the whole expedition, the first division under General Brooke, will not be able to clear from Newport, News before Monday. Still it is believed that they will arrive at Porto Rico in good season, and it will certainly facilitate an orderly and comfortable landing of the troops to have them land in detachments, instead of in one vast army, as in the case of Shafter's army at Santiago.

Some official papers have come from